1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
3	) 3M Company, ) File No. 20-cv-1314 ) (SRN/BRT) Plaintiff, )
5 6 7	vs. ) Saint Paul, Minnesota ) June 25, 2020  Matthew Starsiak and AMK Energy Services, LLC, et al, ) AT&T Conference Bridge
8	Defendants. )
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN RICHARD NELSON
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE  (MOTIONS HEARING)
12	<u>APPEARANCES</u>
13	For the Plaintiff via FAEGRE DRINKER BIDDLE & REATH telephone: LLP JOHN W. URSU, ESQ.
14	MICHAEL M. SAWERS, ESQ. ISAAC B. HALL, ESQ.
15	90 South Seventh Street Suite 2200
16	Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-3901
17 18	For the Defendants via MEAGHER & GEER, PLLP telephone: TIMOTHY R. SCHUPP, ESQ.
19	ROBERT WILLIAM VACCARO, ESQ. 33 South Sixth Street
20	Suite 4400 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402
21	Court Reporter: CARLA R. BEBAULT, RMR, CRR, FCRR 316 North Robert Street
22	Suite 146 U.S. Courthouse Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101
23	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography;
24	transcript produced by computer.
25	

## 1 PROCEEDINGS ALL PARTIES APPEARING REMOTELY VIA TELECONFERENCE 2 3 THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel. Can you hear 4 5 me? 6 MR. URSU: We can. Thank you, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Very good. Well, we will begin. We 8 do have a court reporter. This is the matter of 3M Company 9 versus Matthew Starsiak, AMK Energy Services, LLC. This is 10 court file number 20-1314. Could counsel please note your 11 appearances for the record. 12 MR. URSU: Certainly. For 3M Company this is John 13 Ursu from Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath, and with me are 14 Isaac Hall and Michael Sawers, also from Faegre. 15 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 16 And who do we have from the defense? 17 MR. SCHUPP: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 18 Tim Schupp and Rob Vaccaro on behalf of Mr. Starsiak and on behalf of AMK. 19 20 THE COURT: Very good. We are here today to 21 consider 3M's motion for temporary restraining order. 22 Mr. Ursu, do you wish to be heard? 23 MR. URSU: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: You may proceed. 25 MR. URSU: 3M has filed, as the Court may be

aware, a number of these cases around the country and it is hard to imagine a stronger case for preliminary relief. As the Court is well aware, we're in the middle of a national health crisis and 3M is one of a very few number of N95 manufacturers. These are vital, life-saving respirators that can be used by healthcare workers and other frontline professionals in order for them to keep doing their jobs and help keep the rest of us safe. There are a very limited number of these available and there is enormous desperation in the marketplace for exactly what the 3M stands for, which is for trust, reliability and quality.

And these attributes make a difference of life and death for healthcare workers and others who are relying on them, and unfortunately gray marketeers like Mr. Starsiak and AMK have leapt into the gap to line their own pockets, and that's -- stopping that conduct is what this case is about.

3M is working with federal law enforcement and where there's a claim of false affiliation with 3M, we are filing suit. There have been cases that have been filed by 3M in New York, in Florida, in Indiana, in California, in Canada. There are at least 14 that are pending around North America.

And this is the very first case that 3M filed in Minnesota and it was filed in Minnesota for a particular

reason, which is that defendants lied their way into the 3M legal department and then used the names of the 3M lawyers they found there as part of perpetrating their fraud. They infringed our trademarks. When they were doing that, they claimed a false affiliation. And as part of demonstrating their fraudulent intent, we have transcripts of — transcripts of one phone call, at least, where defendants are saying that they were — got into the PPE business because 3M needed government contractors like them to vet buyers and that they were in regular contact with Ivan Fong here in Minnesota, and none of that is true.

That fraud is part and parcel, of course, with the contacts here and that's why this case is in Minnesota. I want to be clear that we did investigate filing in other locations. We first looked at filing in New York City, which is where defendants claim to have their headquarters, but it turned out that that headquarters was fictitious. It doesn't exist.

We then looked on the AMK website and with their filings with the government where they claim to have 80 locations around the country, 150 locations around the globe, and we could not find those locations anywhere. All we could find was a one-and-a-half-story house in Bountiful, Utah. So we filed suit in Minnesota because that's one thing we know about. That's where we were when they lied to

us. And this case is, I think, a perfectly appropriate case for the exercise of personal jurisdiction. Their contacts with Minnesota are part and parcel of the fraud.

There's no question here, I think, that the prerequisites for preliminary relief are met. It satisfies the Eighth Circuit's test for personal jurisdiction and it's not a close case. These are intentional acts. It's plain that Mr. Starsiak and his agents reached out to Minnesota, reached out to a Minnesota company and reached out to Minnesota residents, to try and convince them to provide him with respirators out of sequence.

He had -- was in possession, as of May 1st, of a Letter of Intent to purchase 1 billion 3M N95 respirators.

That's almost 3M's entire supply of respirators that it can produce in one year, and he had promised access to 3M. They spent --

THE COURT: Mr. Ursu, can I just interrupt you for a moment?

MR. URSU: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. It's awkward on the phone to interrupt and I hate to do that, but there certainly is a basis under the law for specific personal jurisdiction where there is purposeful fraud on the state. I suspect that when we hear from the defense they will argue that the question is not one of contact with the plaintiff or the plaintiff's

employees or counsel but rather with the state.

Could you cite to me -- and I know that their motion just came in I believe yesterday and this is all very last minute -- but are you aware of Eighth Circuit authority that would support the exercise of specific personal jurisdiction in a case like this where there's been an allegation of an intentional fraud?

MR. URSU: Yes. So I would cite you to the St. Jude Medical versus Lifecare International case. This was in the reply brief that we just filed. That's at 250 F.3d 587, and the pincite is 592. And this relates to conduct that is not random, fortuitous or attenuated. These are not blast e-mails. This is not access to a website, but rather the purposeful connection that should have put defendants on notice that they would be hailed into court in Minnesota.

I think that Calder, the Supreme Court authority on this point, too, which is from 1984, is actually also very close to being on point. That was a defamation case. In that case the misconduct was directed towards California and the defamatory remarks themselves were -- involved California and conduct within California. It's almost identical to what we have here. Not only did they come in, harvest the identities of Ivan Fong and Haley Schaffer, but were then going and lying about their access to 3M to others

based on those communications.

And so Minnesota is really the central focus of the fraud and their ability to conduct it. Without those contacts, the fraud would have looked very different than it ultimately was.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. URSU: Certainly. In this district, courts have looked at whether defendants' acts were intentional, whether they were uniquely or expressly aimed at the forum state, and whether the harm suffered was suffered here.

These are all things that would be met in this case.

Again, these are not accidental or incidental contacts with Minnesota or Minnesota residents or a Minnesota company, and they were also directed here in a way that is specific. They were directed to specific individuals who have submitted declarations stating they are Minnesota residents and at a company with its principal place of business in Minnesota. And under generally applicable trademark law, that harm is suffered at the principal place of the business of the trademark holder, and of course that would be in Minnesota in Maplewood.

So I think the Eighth Circuit test for personal jurisdiction is met here on the face of the affidavits that have been provided and there's no contrary evidence that's been submitted.

I think moving on from personal jurisdiction, if the Court does not have further questions on that, I do not hear, at least with respect to this temporary restraining order, a serious contest on the other prerequisites for preliminary relief. Plainly, 3M is likely to succeed on the merits and there's no contest with respect to the various SquirtCo factors that the Eighth Circuit has relied on.

These are — this is the 3M wordmark. This is the 3M trademark. And when they use 3M in that context to claim that they are 3M distributors and they are not, when they claim that they are 3M sales team and they are not, that under those circumstances plainly that creates a likelihood of confusion and a false affiliation with 3M and that violates the Lanham Act.

These were -- includes -- it doesn't -- I think the focus for defendants' contest on this point has been that the fraud actually didn't succeed. That despite the many efforts that we've put forward in the declaration here, that they actually did not close transactions. It's interesting to hear that given that the conversation that one of the targets of their fraud recorded, an AMK's operation chief is badgering the other party, the declarant said he was being bullied on the phone call itself by saying, you know, asking him again and again, Have you closed transactions? Have you closed transactions?

Well, now they claim that they haven't, but that's not the test. The test under the Eighth Circuit factors of course includes offering for sale and that's part of what trademark is; and there's no doubt in this case that it did confuse the public and that its intent was to confuse the public.

Bad faith has been a driver of a great many of the trademark cases. I think there was a survey that said where bad faith is found, and the other factors, there's reasonable showing on the other factors that it -- in almost every case there's found to be infringement. There's no question here, I think, that this is fraud. It's -- the intent here was to confuse.

Many courts have found a presumption of irreparable harm. We don't need to even rely on that presumption here because, of course, the Southern District of New York and the Southern District of Indiana have all issued preliminary injunctions in this context finding that there's irreparable harm and finding that the particulars of this health crisis in particular make it vital that people be able to trust the information that they receive. Buyers are not ordinary buyers in the regular stream of commerce. They are, you know, in many cases either state officials or hospitals that are desperately trying to find much needed life-saving equipment so that they can keep doing their jobs

and so that they can tend to the people who are in fact ill.

It's not an ordinary lying environment and in those types of circumstances irreparable harm is a real thing.

I just took a deposition in another case of someone who was confused by this kind of gray market conduct and he said based on what he saw, the marketplace resembled something like cocaine dealers might do. Obviously, those kind of mis-affiliations with 3M are highly damaging and highly damaging in this context in particular.

The public interest is likewise satisfied and, as courts have found, procurement officials being able to trust the information that they receive, making sure that it's genuine and making sure that there are legitimate offers at the end of these -- these buying chains is in fact part of the public interest, and protecting that not only protects 3M but protects lives out there in the world where people need these N95 respirators.

all met here. This is not a close case. There have been many of these filed around the country. There was one where the court did deny it and it has nothing to do with the kind of conduct here. I was surprised to see in defendants' papers their discussion of this as somehow being a singular incident, a singular e-mail or otherwise. It's just not. And if defendants have told their counsel that, they are not

being truthful. All you need to do is look at the declarations in this case, the e-mails, the many, many, many parties that Mr. Starsiak himself is name checking out there; the way that the AMK operations chief, according to Matthew Hise's declaration, is jumping in and out of phone calls because of all these balls they have in the air.

You know, in the end, 3M was prompted to file suit immediately given a contact that Mr. Starsiak had on June 4th, and we submitted a supplemental declaration to that effect that shows where he once again was saying things that were not true, where he was being corrected by other people on the lines and where they were thanking him for passing along information, further information about 3M counsel. That's identity theft. It's not okay and that's why 3M filed suit when it did.

If the Court has any further questions, I will be happy to entertain them, but until then I'll just note that our hope is that the Court will enter this temporary restraining order and that we can then put something on the docket for 14 days hence so that we can have a preliminary injunction hearing.

THE COURT: Very good. Thank you, Mr. Ursu.

Mr. Schupp or Mr. Vaccaro.

MR. SCHUPP: Thank you, Your Honor. It's Tim

Schupp.

I'd like to start first, obviously you're aware that we filed a motion to dismiss based on personal jurisdiction yesterday because you mentioned it, and if I could just address that briefly first.

I think as a preliminary issue, the Court needs to address the jurisdictional issue before proceeding with anything relating to a temporary restraining order or an injunctive relief that 3M has requested. We submitted our brief yesterday and I'd just like to comment briefly on the Calder case which 3M cited and said that the Court would have jurisdiction under the doctrine in the Calder case, and I actually think that the Eighth Circuit authority is to the contrary.

You were quite right when you commented earlier to Mr. Ursu that the issue is contacts with the forum itself, not with representatives or individuals who are within the forum, but it must be contacts with the forum state itself.

And I guess I'd like to start with the Paisley

Park Enterprises case that 3M cited. That was a decision by

Judge Wright from February of 2019, Paisley Park Enterprises

versus Boxill, and Judge Wright noted that the Eighth

Circuit, on page 878 of that case, that the Eighth Circuit

has acknowledged the limited reach of Calder.

So the beginning point I think in the analysis is to understand that Calder is very narrow and has limited

reach and does not have the broad application that 3M urges. And Judge Wright cited a couple of Eighth Circuit cases. The first one on page 879, Judge Wright said: Instead, personal jurisdiction under Calder is appropriate when a defendant purposefully targets the forum state such as by directly selling an infringing product to retailers or customers in that state. Of course we don't have that here. All we have is a couple of telephone calls and some e-mails sent to 3M.

And she cited Dakota Industries, Incorporated versus Dakota Sportswear, Inc., 946 F.2d 1384, and then there's a parenthetical in that case, saying that:

Affirming exercise of personal jurisdiction over out-of-state company because company was aware of competing trademark yet still used its infringing trademark when selling to retailers and customers in the forum state.

So I think that's pretty clear that the Eighth Circuit requires some form of tortious conduct directed in the forum state and not with individuals in the forum state, and that's what 3M has here.

I think Mr. Ursu mistook our arguments and perhaps we weren't clear enough. We're not saying that there was just a single e-mail. What we're saying is there was just a single customer that they alleged that we tried to sell to, which was Star Brands, Inc. Now, there apparently were

multiple contacts with Star Brands, Inc., but it was only one company -- and they are in New York, by the way -- they only cite to one company where they were trying to sell to them, and not as a 3M distributor as Mr. Ursu says.

And in fact if you look at the transcript they attached, it doesn't say what they claim it says. He says that they -- Mr. Starsiak claimed he was a 3M distributor, but that's not what it says. It says that Starsiak and AMK worked with various distributors who were 3M distributors. They didn't claim that they were those.

Now, I can see that Mr. Hise in his affidavit says he was told that, but what Mr. Hise says in his affidavit conflicts with the transcript of their phone call, so I don't know what to make of that conflict and the evidence that they've submitted. And I don't know that saying that you work with 3M distributors in any way is a misuse of a trademark. It simply isn't.

e-mail. We're saying that they have only identified one attempt to sell respirators that they claim that's at issue. And we went down -- and they had referenced that Florida case in their footnote -- and we went down and got a transcript of the hearing and attached it to our opposition to the motion for temporary restraining order, and that case down there was actually quite similar in that there was only

one attempt to sell to one customer.

And the district court judge down in Tallahassee,

I believe, said that there was no evidence of any ongoing
harm or irreparable harm sufficient to justify a TRO. He
said based on a single transaction, that it just didn't
warrant a temporary restraining order. And we've submitted
Mr. Starsiak's affidavit that says they are not engaging in
any attempts to broker any sales and he doesn't intend to do
so in the future. So, you know, other than the single Star
Brands customer, there isn't any evidence of any other
activity.

And I will note that Star Brands said they thought something was fishy and contacted 3M about it, so I don't know what the confusion was. Although Mr. Hise says in his declaration he was confused, he certainly didn't bear out in his conduct when he filed some documentation with 3M and also signed the affidavit with them.

With respect to our opposition to the motion, as we -- motion for TRO, as we said in our papers, that given the fact that we only had two days' notice, we weren't able to fully and appropriately respond to the voluminous filings. They had five or six affidavits, a bunch of exhibits, a 26-page brief, and I thought we were pretty clear that we just didn't have the time to respond to everything; and now 3M is claiming that due to the time

constraint, anything we didn't respond to is now some kind of admission, which we would respectfully dispute and assure the Court that we're not conceding anything by not addressing it. It was simply a question of time and function.

They didn't serve it with their summons and complaint a couple of weeks ago, but they certainly could have done that and we could have had additional time to prepare for this, and instead we have a two-day notice and some emergency hearing. And I don't know why there's any crisis now that didn't exist at the time they served the summons and complaint, and here we are approaching July. So I don't think there's any exigent circumstances that requires a temporary restraining order.

Mr. Ursu also made the comment that Mr. Starsiak is lining his pockets. That's a little bold because they don't have any evidence, and Mr. Starsiak asserts that he hasn't sold a single 3M mask to anybody. So I don't know how he's, quote, unquote, lining his pockets, and I think that's really kind of a gross exaggeration of the record they have here to suggest that that's really what's going on because they don't have any evidence that that in fact is going on in this particular instance.

What else am I overlooking, Rob?
Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Schupp. 2 Mr. Ursu. 3 (Pause in proceedings.) THE COURT: Mr. Ursu, you might be on mute. 4 5 MR. URSU: I am -- I was on mute and you can 6 just -- I think we can all stipulate that the things I said 7 when I was on mute was magical and very persuasive. I'll 8 start again. 9 MR. SCHUPP: There is no need to repeat them, 10 John. 11 MR. URSU: Right. There you go, Mr. Schupp. 12 So the Eighth Circuit -- I think Mr. Schupp had 13 mentioned the Eighth Circuit's interpretation of Calder and 14 it's set forth in another case that I'll call to your 15 attention, which would be Hicklin Engineering versus Aidco, 16 and that's at 959 F.2d 738, and that that may have an effect 17 on a competitor and that effect alone is not going to be 18 sufficient to bestow personal jurisdiction. 19 3M is a trademark holder. It is in this forum 20 state and there is no question that the effect of this 21 conduct harms 3M here in the forum state, but that is not 22 what 3M is relying on alone to establish personal 23 jurisdiction here. It's effects plus, and the plus conduct 24 here is not just purposeful availment; not just, you know,

selling to customers here in this state, but actually going

25

in trying to do business activities with 3M here in the state and then using the results of that to go out and try to defraud others. So I think that the effects plus standard that we have here in the Eighth Circuit is plainly satisfied.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

You know, if I were to go through a long list of the different entities that Mr. Starsiak was engaged with in trying to sell N95 respirators or broker N95 respirators over the course of this month, the ones that we know about involve -- what he said were someone named Billy K, the John Paul Mitchell Foundation. He claimed to be involved with the Gates Foundation. He claimed to be involved with Elon Musk. He claimed to be involved with Richard Branson. There was a V.A. Hospital in Texas he claimed to be involved We have this GreenNet Group that had the letter of with. intent that was circulated to Dentons. We have Star Brands Group and we have an affidavit here from Mr. Hise that says that they were jumping on and off calls all the time talking about how urgent and busy they were, or at least demonstrating how urgent and busy they were.

And in the supplemental declaration of Haley
Schaffer that we just filed, you will see the last
communication that we received from him that prompted this
suit immediately on June 4th in which he's talking about
other transactions involving other people.

The fact is that this has not been -- he has not demonstrated himself to be an honest person through the course of these transactions. There's an enormous amount of activity here and absent a court order, we have no reason to believe that it's going to stop.

I believe that in the end, that the courts that have entered preliminary injunctions and entered temporary restraining orders in these contexts have been right and they have done so on much less intense facts. Mr. Starsiak says this happened over a short period of time. That's the world that the buyers were living in, too. That's the world that 3M was living in, too, where all of a sudden people like Mr. Starsiak, who had no business being in the PPE distribution chains, started to claim an enormous amount of connection with 3M that he didn't have.

All you have to do is read the transcript, which is one of five calls that he had with Matthew Hise, the one that Mr. Hise was scared enough to record at the very end where he talks about being in regular contact with Ivan Fong, where he talks about getting into the PPE business because 3M needed someone like him to vet buyers like Star Brands Group. And you see it's a little rich for them to be claiming now to have no affiliation with the State of Minnesota given that their conduct was so directed there.

So those are my comments. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Ursu, in the other 3M cases that you have filed elsewhere in the country, has there been a challenge to specific personal jurisdiction and a ruling that implicates the *Calder* effects test?

MR. URSU: Yeah, there have been no other personal jurisdiction tests. In most other cases they have involved -- the Indiana case is the one that I'm most intimately involved with. That involves a defendant in Las Vegas. There have been other places, so the defendants are not always resident in the forum, but there have not been other personal jurisdiction challenges.

THE COURT: And what is your view of the burden that 3M has in this case at this stage of the game, that is a motion for a TRO, with respect to alleging personal jurisdiction?

MR. URSU: So we have alleged jurisdiction, including personal jurisdiction, in the complaint and we have filed declarations that would support the exercise of personal jurisdiction over defendants here, including that declarants themselves, Haley Schaffer and Ivan Fong, are themselves 3M residents [sic] and that 3M itself is a 3M Company here. So I think that we have satisfied whatever prima facie burden we have to show that there's -- the exercise of personal jurisdiction is appropriate.

The Court, of course, can all always assess its

own jurisdiction over these matters and if it turns out later that it concludes that it didn't have it when it thought that it did, it can always revise those findings.

That is, I think, my understanding of personal jurisdiction.

But whatever the burden is that 3M has here, I believe we have satisfied.

THE COURT: Mr. Schupp, I would ask the same question of you but perhaps I'll word it this way. Isn't it true that 3M's burden at this point is a prima facie burden? We could later on, for instance, conduct some discovery on the issue if that was appropriate. But for purposes of a TRO, isn't it true that they simply need to plead sufficient facts to implicate the Calder effects test, even though that I would agree with you that the Eighth Circuit has stated that Calder has limited applications, although it is -- it typically arises in a case that involves allegations of fraud. How would you respond?

MR. SCHUPP: I don't think they have pled it adequately to invoke the *Calder* factors. I think a lot of this is not to be found in their complaint. But just for purposes of argument, let's assume that they did plead it, and I don't think it's sufficient. What they are saying, if I understand it, is that they committed a fraud in New York by referencing that they knew 3M lawyers. And just as an aside, I don't know how telling people that you know

somebody is identity theft. But in any event, that they knew 3M lawyers, that is not a fraud committed in the State of Minnesota. That is not conduct committed in the State of Minnesota that would invoke the *Calder* factors. That's something that's going on in New York with Star Brands, Inc., not in Minnesota.

And Mr. Ursu had said, well, the conduct with Star Brands and talking about that they are affiliated with 3M has an effect on 3M or an effect on 3M's trademarks and 3M is in Minnesota. Well, if that's true, then every single trademark case where somebody misuses a 3M trademark in any state in the union would then have an effect on 3M in Maplewood, Minnesota; and I dare say that that would not be sufficient to confer either general or specific jurisdiction over that cause of action.

And Mr. Ursu also said that they had a light sale to Minnesota and that's just simply not true. There is no allegation that Mr. Starsiak or AMK made any sales in the State of Minnesota. That's nowhere to be found in the complaint or the voluminous documents that they produced. So I would dispute that that's an allegation in the complaint, Your Honor.

And with respect to burden, there's also a substantial burden on Mr. Starsiak and AMK having to defend a lawsuit in Minnesota when they are located in Utah in

order to hire attorneys here and have to come here and defend themselves a long distance away from their home state and where they do business, particularly since Mr. Starsiak is a hundred percent disabled veteran from the U.S. Armed Forces. I think the Court should consider the burden on him in having to litigate a case that has -- really the only connection with Minnesota is that 3M is here and that we had some phone calls here.

You know, the fact of the matter is, you know,

Ivan Fong could have been anywhere when he talked to him. I

don't know if he was in Minnesota or not. Haley Schaffer

says she was here in Minnesota when she talked to him, but

that's fortuitous at best and doesn't create sufficient

minimum contact to show purposeful availment, as Mr. Ursu

argues, of the laws of the State of Minnesota.

So I would say that proceeding without the resolution of that issue at this point in time would be extremely burdensome on Mr. Starsiak and AMK.

THE COURT: Mr. Ursu, any final remarks before I make some comments?

MR. URSU: Certainly. Just to be clear, I did not intend to say, and I hope I didn't say, that there were sales by AMK of 3M respirators in Minnesota. That's not true and I don't believe that's been alleged and that would not be correct. They certainly tried to procure from 3M an

enormous number of respirators through the fraudulent conduct that happened here where they claimed to be associated with the Gates Foundation and otherwise. And what they were saying out in the world involved access to 3M. They had regular contacts and that they were acting as 3M's agent. They cannot be surprised if that's what they are claiming and they are making those claims based on contacts with Minnesota within the forum state to be hailed into court here.

I'll just lastly say, of course, we are not relying on the effects test by itself. That's entirely true that the effects alone are not sufficient. We're relying on that additional conduct in bringing suit here.

THE COURT: All right. The Court is of the view that the -- the burden on 3M to adequately allege specific personal jurisdiction at this very early stage of the proceedings on this very limited record has been met, but the Court would like to explore further this question of specific personal jurisdiction when the Court entertains the motion for preliminary injunction.

My understanding is that 3M suggests that we conduct a hearing in 14 days. Mr. Ursu, am I correct about that?

MR. URSU: That's correct, or at least with -- unless there's consent, the Court order a longer period of

time for the temporary restraining order.

any views on that? Should we proceed with the hearing -- I think that would have to be on July 9th then -- or would your client consent to extending the entry of a temporary restraining order further to allow more of a record on both questions, that is personal jurisdiction and the merits of the preliminary injunction issue?

MR. SCHUPP: We have our motion to dismiss on for August 5th, Your Honor, for lack of personal jurisdiction.

I don't know if that makes a difference.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. SCHUPP: So I think that by -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Yes, you do. We could extend the temporary retraining order until August 5th at which time we could add to the calendar a motion for a preliminary injunction. That would give the parties more time to develop a record on personal jurisdiction. But I think that's up to you. You need to consent to that.

MR. SCHUPP: Yeah. So as I understand what you're telling me, you're going to enter the TRO?

THE COURT: Yes. Every other aspect of the TRO I think 3M has clearly pled adequately and has a sufficient record to support. Specific personal jurisdiction, while I understand that the Eighth Circuit narrowly applies the

Calder effects test, I think Calder effects plus this record is sufficient for this stage of the proceedings. That is what is the prima facie showing 3M must make on this stage.

But that's not to say that the Court wouldn't entertain a fuller record at the time of the preliminary injunction hearing.

MR. SCHUPP: Okay. Since he's not doing anything anyway, I have no problem extending the time period and doing it all August 5th.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. Given that it's August 5th then, the usual deadlines for briefing would apply then under the rules.

MR. URSU: And, Your Honor, I would respectfully request, if we're going to brief this for a TRO -- sorry, if we're going to brief this for the preliminary injunction, that we would have the opportunity to depose Mr. Starsiak on the jurisdictional question and that he do a limited production of documents associated with his communications with others the things that are related to this period of time that he was involved in this market.

THE COURT: Mr. Schupp, do you have any opposition to that?

MR. SCHUPP: I don't think it's necessary. I think jurisdiction -- in specific jurisdiction is -- is contacts with 3M, which hopefully they know what they are.

1 THE COURT: Well, no, I think that we can develop 2 a better record, especially a record that involves both 3 parties, like a deposition or documents, to make this 4 judgment. 5 Now you, in turn, would be entitled, if you 6 believe that there was a deposition or some documents that 7 would be useful to your side, to ask for that. 8 MR. SCHUPP: You anticipated my question, Your 9 Honor. Thank you. 10 THE COURT: And do you know -- perhaps I should 11 have the parties meet and confer about that and only come 12 back if there is a concern, but I think some limited 13 discovery might be appropriate on that issue. 14 MR. URSU: And with respect, Your Honor, could we 15 also meet and confer then on a briefing schedule that would 16 permit that evidence that was collected as part of that 17 process to be part of the record? 18 THE COURT: Absolutely. 19 MR. URSU: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: So why don't I -- I will enter the TRO 21 proposed by 3M unless, Mr. Schupp, you have any argument 22 about any specific language in that proposed order. 23 MR. SCHUPP: May I take a look at it briefly? 24 THE COURT: Of course. 25 MR. SCHUPP: Paragraph 1 we need to change to

1 August 5th. Well, I don't know about paragraph 1. It says 2 that defendant is supposed to appear in front of you to show 3 cause on a preliminary injunction, so I guess that has to be 4 changed. 5 THE COURT: I will make it appropriate to what it 6 will be. Any other specific arguments? 7 MR. SCHUPP: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. I will enter some form of 8 9 that order. The parties will meet and confer. I'd like the 10 parties to get back to the Court with just a letter 11 submission in the next week about your meet and confer so 12 the Court understands the extent of any discovery that will 13 occur and the briefing schedule that you have agreed to. 14 But, Mr. Schupp, you should advise your client that the TRO 15 will likely be entered tomorrow. 16 MR. SCHUPP: Okay. Like I said, he's not doing 17 anything anyway, Your Honor, so it's -- but I'll let him 18 know. 19 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good. 20 Anything further today from 3M? 21 MR. URSU: No. Thank you, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Very good. Anything else, Mr. Schupp? 23 MR. SCHUPP: No thank you, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. Very good. The hearing is 25 adjourned.

1	MR. URSU: Thank you.
2	(Court adjourned at 4:14 p.m.)
3	* * *
4	
5	
6	I, Carla R. Bebault, certify that the foregoing is
7	a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
8	above-entitled matter.
9	
10	
11	Certified by: s/Carla R. Bebault
12	Carla Bebault, RMR, CRR, FCRR
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	